MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: St. John's Episcopal Church Inventory Number: BA-132

Address: 11901 Belair Road Historic district: ___ yes X no

City: Kingsville, MD Zip Code: 21087 County: Baltimore County

USGS Quadrangle(s): White Marsh

Property Owner: Episcopal Diocese of Maryland Tax Account ID Number: 1119000750

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 329 Tax Map Number: 55

Project: US 1 @ Bradshaw and Sunshine Agency: FHWA/SHA

Agency Prepared By: MD SHA

Preparer's Name: Anne Bruder Date Prepared: 10/17/2003

Documentation is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files.

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___A ___B X C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: Kingsville Historic District

Inventory Number: BA-3130 Eligible: ___ yes Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes X no Name: ___ Date: ___

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attatch map and photo)*

St. John's Episcopal Church, Kingsville, consists of two churches, a rectory and a parish house and is surrounded on all sides by a cemetery that dates from the establishment of the church in the Kingsville area. According to the one written history about St. John's Church, the church began in the 17th century as a glebe property established by a colonist (who may have been an itinerant Anglican minister) at the head of the Bush River, Harford County. Following the establishment of Joppa and the authorization of Anglican parishes throughout the Maryland colony, a church was constructed in Joppa in 1724. Due to the failure of the town in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and the establishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States following the American Revolution, the church's vestry desired to build a new church. However, the lottery that they proposed which the Maryland General Assembly approved, was not successful. (Mary H. Cadwalader, "A Short History of St. John's Episcopal Church of Baltimore and Harford Counties, Kingsville, Maryland" 1967 [privately published], pp 1-30)

Instead, a parishioner, Edward Day, offered to build a building overlooking the Joppa and Belair Roads "near Mr. King's property." According to the church history, Mr. Day planned to remove certain pieces from the old church at Joppa and incorporate them into the new building in Kingsville. These included the box pews and gallery, although the altar and bishop's chair appear to be original to the building. (Cadwalader, p. 34) Mr. Day constructed a 20' x 40' building of stone on a raised

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ___

Criteria: ___A ___B X C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

[signature] 12/8/03
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

[signature] 12/17/03
Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

foundation. It has been covered in stucco since its original construction, and has a gable roof clad in slate. It is 3 bays long with 6 over 6 double hung windows on both sides of the nave. The box pews currently in the building replaced slip pews from the mid-19th century, although the records indicate that the box pew was the original type in the church. The church (or Chapel as it is called) has a cove ceiling and the chancel surround is a pointed arch opening. The motif is repeated on the doors to the sacristy and the east exit, as well at the main entrance to the building. The Chapel originally had a vestibule and a steeple, but these were removed in 1962. (Cadwalader, pg. 43) The front entrance retains a Gothic Revival style surround and the center door opens directly into the nave of the church. The church has been restored several times since the 19th century.

As is typical of many churches, the vestry struggled for years over the size of the building and the need for a new facility. Finally, in 1893, they determined to build an entirely new building. They contracted with George Archer, an architect in Bel Air and Baltimore, to design the stone building at the south end of the St. John's property. (Cadwalader, pp. 40-41) The building is done in the Gothic Revival style that was popular for religious buildings at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. The building was completed in 1896, and it has a front gable roof, with four bays in the nave and one bay in the chancel. Both the sacristy and the organ room are incorporated into the building, but on the exterior the importance of these spaces is demonstrated by the separate enclosed volumes that are 1 x 1 bay and 2 x 1 bay respectively. The nave has a center aisle and two side aisles, and the wooden ceiling is supported by horshoe arch trusses in both the nave and the chancel. There are 3 lancet windows in the rear wall of the nave, one of St. Cecilia, while Christ's Ascension is the subject of the altar window. The paired memorial windows in the nave have Gospel stories as their subjects. The nave is entered from the back on the northeast side through the east tower. A porch and a recent ADA ramp extend from the entrance.

The 1951 rectory and parish hall are both constructed of brick, with side gable, asphalt shingle roofs. The rectory is on the west side of the property, is 3 bays wide, 2 stories tall, and has one exterior chimney and replacement windows, with a center hall entrance. There is a shed roof dormer that extends across the east roof at the back of the house. The parish hall is 6 bays wide, and is one story tall. It is also clad in brick, with a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

The church buildings are surrounded by a cemetery which reflects continuous use since the early part of the 19th century.

The second St. John's building (1896) retains the most integrity of materials, design, workmanship and feeling of the four buildings in this religious complex. The first building has been altered, but retains sufficient original materials to demonstrate its connection with early nineteenth century ecclesiastical architecture in Maryland. Both the rectory and the parish hall are typical structures from the mid-20th century. While the buildings do not demonstrate 1950s high style, these buildings are common components of any religious ensemble. As a result, St. John's Episcopal Church is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture. Although research under Criteria A and B did indicate that events or persons of importance have been associated with St. John's during its long history, no single event or individual is sufficiently associated to make an eligibility determination under these criteria. Neither the cemetery nor the buildings were investigated under Criterion D. The boundary for the historic property is confined to the current tax parcel boundary found on Baltimore County Tax Map 55, Parcel 329, and totals 2 acres. The period of significance is 1816 to 1951.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

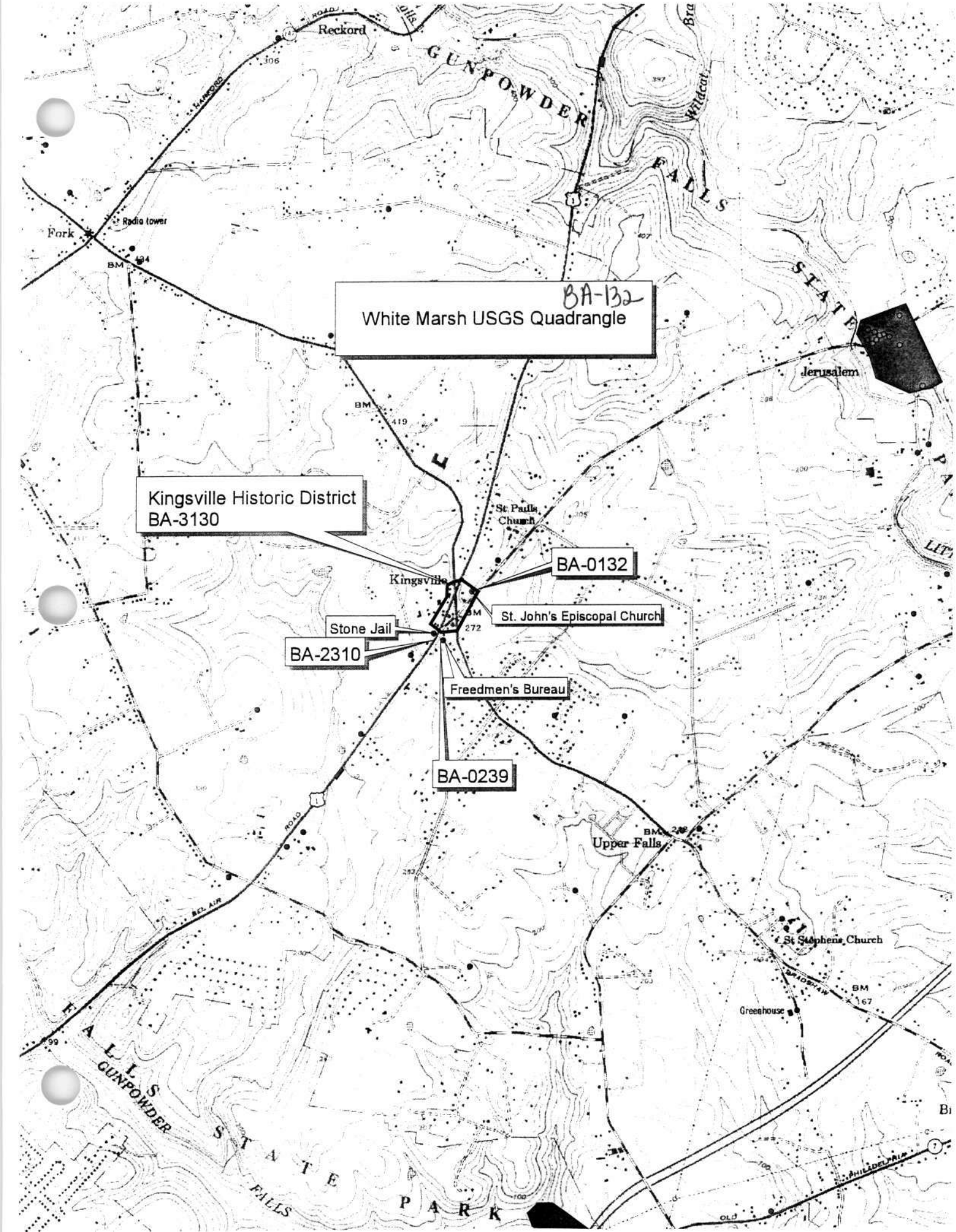
MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**


BA-132
White Marsh USGS Quadrangle
Kingsville Historic District
BA-3130
BA-0132
St. John's Episcopal Church
Stone Jail
BA-2310
Freedmen's Bureau
BA-0239
Reckord
GUNPOWDER
FALLS
STATE
Jerusalem
Fork
Radio tower
St Pauls Church
Kingsville
Upper Falls
St Stephens Church
Greenhouse
FALLS
GUNPOWDER
STATE
PARK
FALLS

PA-1752

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE CO., MD

H. BOWDER

OCT. 2003

ART-2611 <No. 12A>013
369 7817 N N N-7 45 <042>

MD SHPO

EXTERIOR - WEST AND SOUTH FACADES OF CHAPEL

1/6

BA-132

St. John's Church Kingsville

Baltimore Co., MD

H. Bruder

Oct. 2007

ART-2611 <No. 3A>004
369 7817 N N N-4 02 <042>©

MDSHPO, 1817

Interior of Chapel (Chancel)

2/6

PA-132
St. John's Church Kingsville
Baltimore Co., MD
A. Bruder
Oct. 2003
MD SHPO

ART-2611 <No. 6A>007
369 7817 N N N-6 23 (042)®

1896

North & West Facades of Church

3/6

PA-132

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE CO., MD

A. BRUDER

OCT. 2003

ART-2611 <No. 7A>008
369 7817 N N N-8 65 <042>®

MD SHPO

NAVE & REAR WALL OF CHURCH

LOOKING SOUTH

4/6

BA-132

ST. JOHNS CHURCH KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE CO., MD

N. ELEVATION

OCT. 2003

MD SHPO

ART-2611 <No.13A>014
369 7817 N N N-3-24 <042>©

RECTORY AND PARISH HOUSE LOOKING EAST

BA-132

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE CO., MD.

A. BRUDER

OCT. 2003

MDSHPO

ART-2611 <No. 10A>011
369 7817 N N N-1-06 <042>

CEMETERY ON SOUTH SIDE OF CHURCH

6/6

CAPSULE SUMMARY
BA-0132
St. John's Episcopal Church
11901 Belair Road
Kingsville, Baltimore County
1817
Private

The oldest church in Kingsville, the parish church of St. John's was constructed in 1817 in the center of Kingsville. The historic marker in front of the church states, "St. John's Parish established 1692. The church standing here was built by Edward Day at his own expense and consecrated in 1817 to replace St. John's at Joppa Town which built in 1725 lay in ruins." In the late 17th century, Baltimore County was divided into three parishes—including St. Paul's, St. George's and St. John's—the latter of which encompassed the land surrounding the present-day town of Kingsville on the east side of the county. The Day family owned significant amounts of land in the Kingsville area, and was active in the formation of St. John's Parish, an outgrowth of the parish church in Joppa. By the mid-19th century, the community of Kingsville was only sparsely developed with a few dwellings and St. John's Episcopal Church, which was located at the crossroads of Belair Road and Joppa Road. Between 1850 and 1877, a few more dwellings and a Lutheran Church were erected along Belair Road to the north its intersection with Joppa Road. By 1881, the population of Kingsville had reached 150 individuals, and the small community's building stock included a public school. By the late 19th century, the St. John's Parish constructed their second church on this site. The Gothic Revival style stone church was erected in 1894 near the 1817 church.

Fronting north, this one-story, one-bay-wide building rests on a random rubble stone foundation with a stucco-clad structure. The front gable roof has a gabled parapet and slate shingles. The cornice is accented with wood pendants. The façade has a recessed pointed-arch central bay with a paneled double-leaf door under a diamond-pane stained-glass transom. Above the entry in the bay is a diamond-pane, stained-glass window with a pointed arch. The window has a square-edged wood sill. Also on this property is another Gothic Revival church built in 1894. This two-story building fronts southeast and was constructed with coursed ashlar stone. The side gable roof with slate tiles ends in two, gabled parapets. Five leaded stained-glass windows pierce the façade with stone lancet arch lintels and stone sills. Located in the northwest corner of the property is a cemetery. Dating from as early as 1801, the headstones are laid out in rows facing east with the oldest stones concentrated in the center. These older stones, mostly upright, are made with sandstone while the newer, mid-twentieth century headstones are marble. A circa 1955 parish hall occupies the east corner. Next to the parish hall is a circa 1955 wood frame parsonage with a stretcher bond brick veneer. Located next to the 1817 church is a circa 1987 bell tower.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0132

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	St. John Episcopal Church (preferred)
other	St. John's Church

2. Location

street and number	11901 Belair Road	__ not for publication
city, town	Kingsville	__ vicinity
county	Baltimore County	

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	St. John Episcopal Church				
street and number	11901 Belair Road			telephone	Not Available
city, town	Hydes	state	MD	zip code	21082

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Baltimore County Courthouse			liber	527	folio	310
city, town	Towson	tax map 55	tax parcel 219		tax ID number		1119000751

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category
__district
__X__building(s)
__structure
__site
__object

Ownership
__public
__X__private
__both

Current Function
__agriculture
__commerce/trade
__defense
__domestic
__education
__X__funerary
__government
__health care
__industry
__landscape
__recreation/culture
__X__religion
__social
__transportation
__work in progress
__unknown
__vacant/not in use
__other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	2	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
1

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-0132

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
X good ___ ruins
___ fair ___ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Located on a hill at the intersection of Belair Road, Sunshine Road, and Bradshaw Road, the original Gothic Revival style church was constructed in 1817. Fronting north, this one-story, one-bay-wide building rests on a random rubble stone foundation with a stucco-clad structure. The front gable roof has a gabled parapet and slate shingles. The cornice is accented with wood pendants. The façade has a recessed pointed-arch central bay with a paneled double-leaf door under a diamond-pane stained-glass transom. Above the entry in the bay is a diamond-pane, stained-glass window with a pointed arch. The window has a square-edged wood sill.

Also on this property is another Gothic Revival church built in 1894. This two-story building fronts southeast and was constructed with coursed ashlar stone. The side gable roof with slate tiles ends in two, gabled parapets. Five, leaded, stained-glass windows pierce the façade with stone lancet arch lintels and stone sills. Projecting from the south end of the façade is a square bay with stone buttresses and a lancet arch entry. In this entry is a double-leaf diagonal board door that is paneled. On the east end of the façade is a projecting gabled bay also with stone buttresses and a lancet arch entry. This single-leaf entry has a diagonal board door that is paneled. Rising from this bay is a central interior, stone chimney. Another stone chimney rises on the interior end of the main block.

Located in the northwest corner of the property is a cemetery. Dating from as early as 1801, the headstones are laid out in rows facing east with the oldest stones concentrated in the center. These older stones, mostly upright, are made with sandstone while the newer, mid-twentieth century headstones are marble. Some of the family names include Bayleys, Day, Sadler, and Rumsley.

A circa 1955 parish hall occupies the east corner. This one-story-tall building spans three bays wide with a two-bay-wide wing. This wood frame building is clad with a stretcher bond brick veneer. The entrance portico clad in board-and-batten, features a double-leaf flush wood door. The entire façade is pierced with five 1/1 windows with vinyl surrounds. The roof is cross-gabled with asphalt shingles.

Next to the parish hall is a circa 1955 wood frame parsonage with a stretcher bond brick veneer. The main block has two, single leaf entries with wood doors that are paneled with lights, two 1/1 windows, and one, single-light fixed window. All of the windows of the main block have square-edged sills and surrounds. There is a gabled addition with three 6/6 vinyl windows with vinyl square edged sills and surrounds. Also, there is a flat roof entrance portico with square posts.

Located next to the 1817 church is a circa 1987 bell tower with a poured concrete foundation and coursed ashlar stone construction. The tower consists of four lancet-arched open bays under an asphalt shingled hipped roof. The bell was manufactured by McShane Bell Co. circa 1914 in Baltimore, Md.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-0132

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	__ agriculture	__ economics	__ health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	__ archeology	__ education	__ industry	__ philosophy
X 1800-1899	X architecture	__ engineering	__ invention	__ politics/government
X 1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/ recreation	__ landscape architecture	X religion
__ 2000-	__ commerce	__ ethnic heritage	__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ exploration/ settlement	__ literature	__ social history
	__ community planning		__ maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation		__ military	__ other:

Specific dates	1817-present	**Architect/Builder**	Unknown
Construction dates	1817, 1894		

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register ___X___not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The oldest church in Kingsville, the parish church of St. John's was constructed in 1817 in the center of Kingsville. The historic marker in front of the church states, "St. John's Parish established 1692. The church standing here was built by Edward Day at his own expense and consecrated in 1817 to replace St. John's at Joppa Town which built in 1725 lay in ruins." In the late 17th century, Baltimore County was divided into three parishes—including St. Paul's, St. George's and St. John's—the latter of which encompassed the land surrounding the present-day town of Kingsville on the east side of the county. The Day family owned significant amounts of land in the Kingsville area, and was active in the formation of St. John's Parish, an outgrowth of the parish church in Joppa.[1] By the mid-19th century, the community of Kingsville was only sparsely developed with a few dwellings and St. John's Episcopal Church, which was located at the crossroads of Belair Road and Joppa Road.[2] Between 1850 and 1877, a few more dwellings and a Lutheran Church were erected along Belair Road to the north its intersection with Joppa Road. The southern portion of Kingsville, however, remained largely undeveloped. By 1881, the population of Kingsville had reached 150 individuals, and the small community's building stock included a public school.[3] By the late 19th century, the St. John's Parish constructed their second church on this site. The Gothic Revival style stone church was erected in 1894 near the 1817 church. Kingsville has remained largely rural and retained a significant amount of its 19th century character.

[1] J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA), p. 921.

[2] J.C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850). This portion of Joppa Road has been renamed Bradshaw Road.

[3] *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), np; see also J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA), p. 918.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-0132

Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.
Baltimore County Historic Inventory.
Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County.* Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.
Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.
Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men.* Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.
Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys.* Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	1.30 Acres		
Acreage of historical setting	Unknown		
Quadrangle name	White Marsh	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since its construction in 1817, St. John's Episcopal Church has been associated with the 1.3 acres of land known as tax parcel 291 of map 55 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

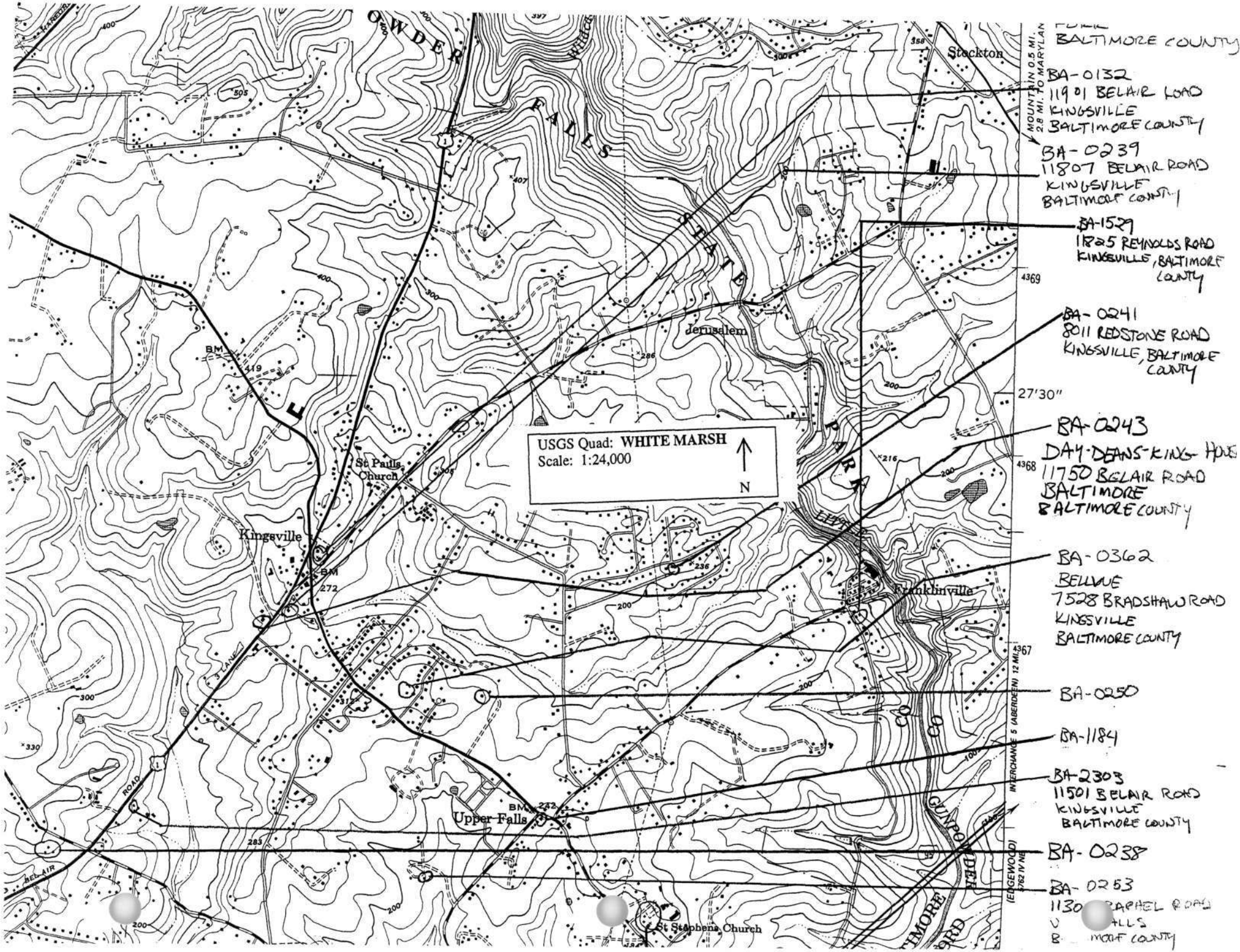
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Incorporated	date	May 29, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

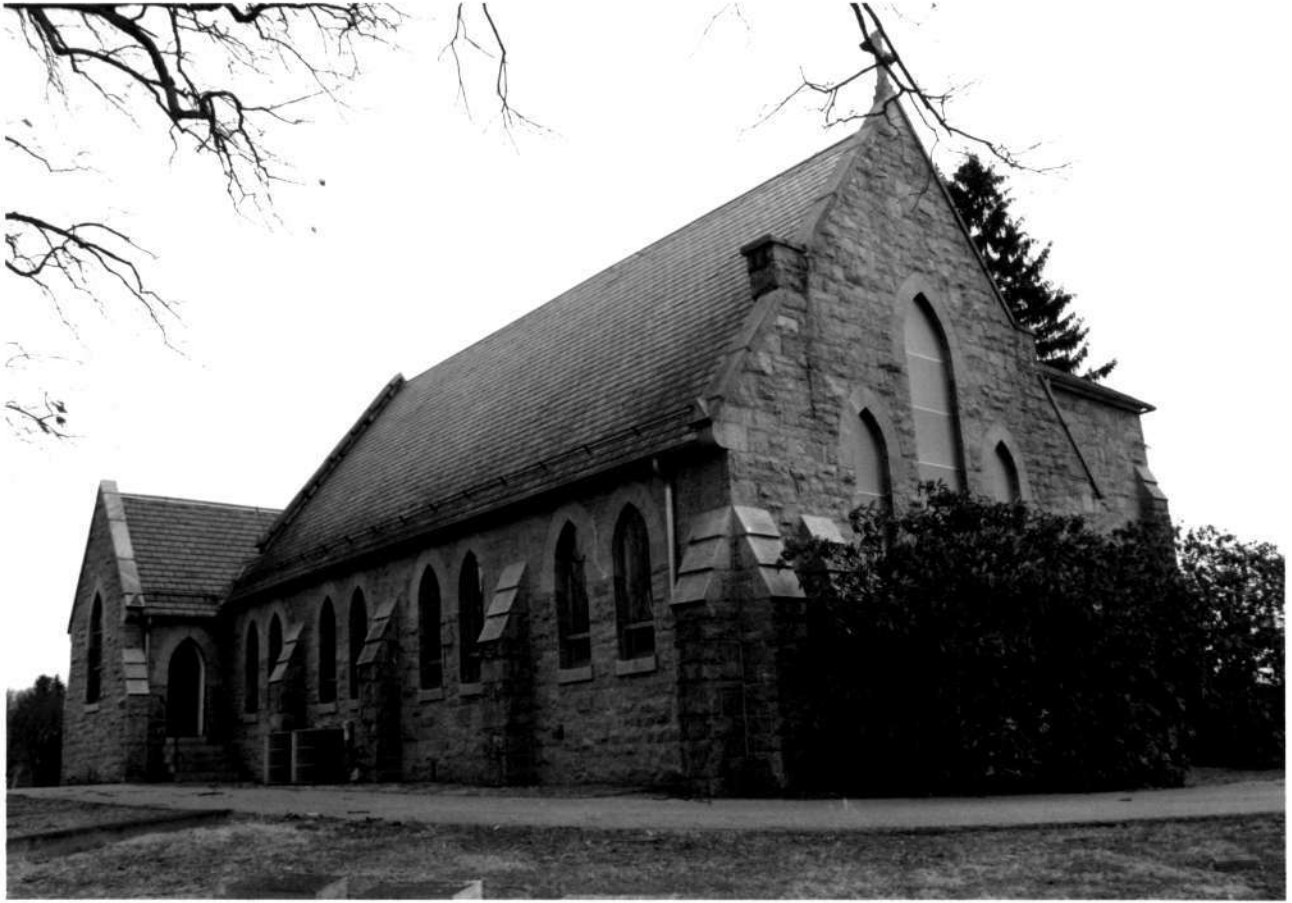


BALTIMORE COUNTY
BA-0132
11901 BELAIR ROAD
KINGSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY
BA-0239
11807 BELAIR ROAD
KINGSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY
BA-1529
11825 REYNOLDS ROAD
KINGSVILLE, BALTIMORE COUNTY
BA-0241
8011 REDSTONE ROAD
KINGSVILLE, BALTIMORE COUNTY
27'30"
BA-0243
DAY-DEANS-KING-HOUSE
11750 BELAIR ROAD
BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY
BA-0362
BELLVUE
7528 BRADSHAW ROAD
KINGSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY
BA-0250
BA-1184
BA-2303
11501 BELAIR ROAD
KINGSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY
BA-0238
BA-0253
USGS Quad: WHITE MARSH
Scale: 1:24,000
N
Stockton
Jerusalem
Kingsville
St Pauls Church
Franklinville
Upper Falls
St Stephens Church
MOUNTAIN 0.5 MI.
2.8 MI. TO MARYLAND
INTERCHANGE 5 (ABERDEEN) 12 MI.
(EDGEWOOD)

BA-0132
11901 BELAIR ROAD
KINGSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
TRACERIES
3/2001
MD-SHPO

E CORNER

BA-0132
11901 BELAIR ROAD
KINGSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
TRACERIES
3/2001
MD-SHPO
NE ELEVATION
2 of 7



BA-0132
19101 BELAIR ROAD
KINGSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
TRAILERS
3/2001
MD-SHPO
W CORNER
3 of 7

BA-0132
11901 BELAIR ROAD
KINGSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
TRACELITES
3/2001
MD-SHPO
NW ELEVATION

4 of 7

BA-0132
11901 BELAIR ROAD
KINGSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
TRAILORIES
3/2001
MD-SHPO
NE ELEVATION
5 of 7

BA-0132

11901 BELAIR ROAD

KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

3/2001

MD-SHPO

S CORNER

6 of 7

BA-0132

11901 BELAIR ROAD

KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAGLIES

3/2001

MD-SHPO

CEMETERY

7 of 7

BA- 132 **SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH** - 1817 - 11901 Belair Road at Kingsville Crossroads. A stone, stuccoed church of simple design was built by Edward Day in 1817 for the use of Saint John's Parish to replace the declining church of 1725 at Joppa Town. The parish traces its roots to an even earlier church set up in 1695 at Elk Neck, the present site of the Edgewood Arsenal Officers' Club. A Gothic church of Port Deposit-type granite was put up in 1894 designed by George Archer. Roadside marker put up by Baltimore County Historical Society, July 12, 1964.

Maryland
Baltimore County
District XI
Belair Road, Kingsville
White Marsh Quad

1817

BA-132
St. John's Episcopal Church

0301324308

A stone church built by Edward Day for the use of St. John's Parish. Earlier church had been located at Joppa Town around 1725; still earlier church was on Elk Neck, about 1695, on the present site of the Officers Club at Edgewood Arsenal. Historic marker by Baltimore County Historical Society, July 12, 1964.

(First HABS Report)
E. Frances Offutt
HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

July 29, 1965